



THE FREEDMEN'S BULLETIN.

VOL. I.

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1865.

No. 9.

THE SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

As o'er his furrowed fields, which lie
Beneath a coldly-dropping sky,
Yet chill with winter's melted snow,
The husbandman goes forth to sow—

Thus, Freedom, on the bitter blast,
The ventures of thy seed we cast,
And trust to warmer sun and rain
To swell the germ and fill the grain.

Who calls thy glorious service hard?
Who deems it not its own reward?
Who, for its trials, counts it less
A cause of praise and thankfulness!

It may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field;
Nor ours to hear, on summer eves,
The reaper's song among the sheaves;

Yet, when our duty's task is wrought,
In union with our God's great thought,
The near and future blend in one,
And whatsoever is willed is done!

And ours the grateful service whence
Comes, day by day, the recompense,
The hope, the trust, the purpose stayed,
The fountain and the noonday shade.

And were this life the utmost span,
The only aim and end of man,
Better the toil of fields like these
Than waking dreams and slothful ease.

But life, though falling like our grain,
Like that revives and springs again;
And, early called, how blest are they
Who wait in heaven their harvest day.

CIRCULARS OF COMMISSIONER HOWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1865.

Circular No. 3.

Whereas a large amount of land in the State of Virginia, and in other States that have been in insurrection, has been abandoned by disloyal owners, and is now being cultivated by Freedmen, and whereas the owners of such lands are attempting to obtain possession of them, and thus deprive the Freedmen of the fruits of their industry: It is ordered that all abandoned lands in said States, now under cultivation by the Freedmen, be retained in their possession

until the crops now growing shall be secured for their benefit, unless full and just compensation be made for their labor and its products, and for expenditures.

The above order will not be so construed as to relieve disloyal persons from the consequences of their disloyalty; and the application for the restoration of their lands, by this class of persons, will in no case be entertained by any military authority.

O. O. HOWARD,

Major General, and Com'r Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865.

All military authorities will sustain the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and aid him in the execution of the above order.

By direction of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1865.

Circular No. 5.

I. The headquarters of the Assistant Commissioners will, for the present, be established as follows, viz:

For Virginia.....at Richmond, Va.
North Carolina.....at Raleigh, N. C.
South Carolina and Georgia.....at Beaufort, S. C.
Alabama.....at Montgomery, Ala.
Kentucky and Tennessee.....at Nashville, Tenn.
Missouri and Arkansas.....at St. Louis, Mo.
Mississippi.....at Vicksburg, Miss.
Louisiana.....at New Orleans, La.
Florida.....at Jacksonville, Fla.

II. Assistant Commissioners, not already at their posts, will make all haste to establish their headquarters, acquaint themselves with their fields, and do all in their power to quicken and direct the industry of Refugees and Freedmen, that they and their communities may do all that can be done for the season, already so far advanced, to prevent starvation and suffering, and promote good order and prosperity. Their attention is invited to Circular No. 2, from this Bureau, indicative of the objects to be attained.

III. Relief establishments will be discontinued as speedily as the cessation of hostilities and the return of industrial pursuits will permit. Great discrimination will be observed in administering relief, so as to include none that are not absolutely necessitous and destitute.

IV. Every effort will be made to render the people

self-supporting. Government supplies will only be temporarily issued to enable destitute persons speedily to support themselves, and exact accounts must be kept with each individual or community, and held as a lien upon their crops. The rations for the destitute will be that already provided in General Orders No. 30, War Department, series 1864.

The Commissioners are especially to remember that their duties are to enforce, with reference to these classes, the laws of the United States.

V. Loyal Refugees, who have been driven from their homes, will, on their return, be protected from abuse, and the calamities of their situation relieved, as far as possible. If destitute, they will be aided with transportation, and food when deemed expedient, while *in transitu*, returning to their former homes.

VI. Simple good faith, for which we hope on all hands from those concerned in the passing away of Slavery, will especially relieve the Assistant Commissioners in the discharge of their duties toward the Freedmen, as well as promote the general welfare. The Assistant Commissioners will, everywhere, declare and protect their freedom, as set forth in the proclamations of the President and the laws of Congress.

VII. In all places where there is an interruption of civil law, or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negro's right to justice before the laws, in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to Refugees and Freedmen being committed to this Bureau, the Assistant Commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves, or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between negroes and whites or Indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority, and not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States.

VIII. Negroes must be free to choose their own employers, and be paid for their labor. Agreements should be free, bona fide acts, approved by proper officers, and their inviolability enforced on both parties. The old system of overseers, tending to compulsory unpaid labor and acts of cruelty and oppression, is prohibited. The unity of families, and all the rights of the family relation, will be carefully guarded. In places where the local statutes make no provisions for the marriage of persons of color, the Assistant Commissioners are authorized to designate officers who shall keep a record of marriages, which may be solemnized by any ordained minister of the Gospel, who shall make a return of the same, with such items as may be required for registration, at places designated by the Assistant Commissioner. Registrations already made by United States officers will be carefully preserved.

IX. Assistant Commissioners will instruct their receiving and disbursing officers to make requisitions upon all officers, civil or military, in charge of funds, abandoned lands, etc., within their respective territories, to turn over the same in accordance with the orders of the President. They will direct their medical officers to ascertain the facts and necessities connected with the medical treatment and sanitary condition of Refugees and Freedmen. They will instruct

their teachers to collect the facts in reference to the progress of the work of education, and aid it with as few changes as possible to the close of the present season. During the school vacations of the hot months, special attention will be given to the provision for the next year.

X. Assistant Commissioners will aid Refugees and Freedmen in securing titles to land according to law. This may be done for them as individuals or by encouraging joint companies.

XI. This Bureau being in the War Department, all rules and regulations governing officers under accountability for property apply as set forth in the Revised Regulations of the Army. All other persons in the service of the Bureau are also subject to military jurisdiction.

XII. Assistant Commissioners will require regular and complete reports from their subordinates, and will themselves report quarterly, as directed by law, and correspond frequently with this Bureau, directing to the Commissioner in person.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, and Com'r Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, etc.

Approved, June 2, 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, June 13, 1865.

Circular No. 6.

I. The following named officers, duly assigned by orders from the War Department, Adjutant General's office, are announced on duty in this Bureau, and will be respected accordingly:

Brevet Brigadier General (Lieutenant Colonel 12th Wisconsin Infantry) William E. Strong, *Inspector General*.

Brevet Colonel (Lieutenant Colonel) Joseph S. Fallerton, *Assistant Adjutant General*.

Lieutenant Colonel George W. Balloch, *Commissary of Subsistence, and Inspector of Subsistence Department*.

Brevet Major (Captain) H. M. Stinson, *Aid-de-Camp*.

Brevet Major (Captain) Fred. W. Gilbreth, *Aid-de-Camp*.

Captain Samuel L. Taggart, *Assistant Adjutant General*.

Captain A. S. Cole, 22d Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen, 14th United States Colored Troops.

Captain J. M. Brown, *Assistant Quartermaster*.

II. The following have been announced as Assistant Commissioners of this Bureau:

Colonel O. Brown, Virginia; headquarters, Richmond, Virginia.

Colonel E. Whittlesy, North Carolina; headquarters, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Brevet Major General R. Saxton, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; headquarters, Beaufort, South Carolina.

Brigadier General N. H. Swayne, Alabama; headquarters, Montgomery, Alabama.

Chaplain T. W. Conway, Louisiana; headquarters, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Colonel Samuel Thomas, Mississippi; headquarters, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Brigadier General C. B. Fisk, United States Volunteers, Kentucky and Tennessee; headquarters, Nashville, Tenn.

Brigadier General J. W. Sprague, Missouri and Arkansas; headquarters, St. Louis, Missouri.
Colonel John Eaton, Jr., District of Columbia.

O. O. HOWARD,

Major General, and Com'r Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, June 13, 1865.

Circular No. 7.

In accordance with section 2 of the act of Congress establishing this Bureau, which provides for the issue of provisions, clothing and fuel, for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, the assistant Commissioners of this Bureau, will at once make careful estimates of the amounts of provisions, clothing, etc., as may be needed for the present quarter for the supply of such class of persons as may be within their respective departments, and they will hereafter, quarterly, make like estimates. All estimates must be approved by the Commissioner of the Bureau prior to issue.

Rations, fuel, transportation, and quarters have been heretofore furnished to teachers of refugees and freedmen, and to other persons voluntarily laboring for the benefit of such persons, by certain commanders of departments, posts, etc., while others have refused to furnish the same. Therefore, in order that there may be uniformity of action and a clear understanding in this matter, the following rules will be adopted, and will take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1865, to wit:

Rations will not be gratuitously issued to teachers of refugees or freedmen, or to other persons voluntarily laboring for the benefit of such persons, but such teachers as are authorized by the Assistant Commissioners of this Bureau, while actually on duty in their fields of labor, may purchase rations of the government under precisely the same rules which apply to such purchases when made by commissioned officers of the army. Free transportation will be granted to such teachers on government transports and military railroads only.

Public buildings, or buildings that may have been seized from disloyal owners, not required for military purposes, may be used for occupation for schools, teachers, soldiers' wives, and refugees.

O. O. HOWARD,

Major General, and Com'r Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, etc.

Approved,

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Some of the young ladies of Geneseo, Ill., are about organizing a sewing society for the benefit of the Freedmen. They think it will be a pleasant way of occupying a portion of the long summer vacation. The readers of the BULLETIN may expect to hear from them.

THE PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY.

We print for convenient preservation and reference, and as one of the most important documents of the war, the final text of President Johnson's Proclamation of Amnesty.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, 1863, and on the 26th day of March, 1864, did, with the object to suppress existing rebellion, and to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue a proclamation offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly, or by implication, participated in said rebellion; and

WHEREAS, Many persons who have so engaged in such rebellion have since the issuance of said amnesty proclamation failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and

WHEREAS, Many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the government of the United States, since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon; to the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare: That I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with the preservation of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion have been instituted; but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect of the following, to-wit:

"I do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves—so help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefit of this Proclamation:

First—All who are now or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been naval or military officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army and Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States, to evade their duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the Government in the military academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement, or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities, or agents of the United States as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offenses of any kind, either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over \$20,000.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty, as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8th, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, since the date of said proclamation, and who have not henceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate; *Provided* that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case, and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefits to the people and guard the Government against fraud.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Sir Peter Lely made it a rule never to look at a bad picture, as his pencil might copy a tint from it. The same rule applies to bad books and bad company.

LETTER FROM A BLACK BOY TO HIS TEACHER.

MY KIND FRIEND,—You have no idea how much I miss you; I find no other friend so dear to me as you. I am expecting to have to go away pretty soon. I hate to leave this place, 'pears like a home to me now. I don't care where I go, I shall never forget the good example you have set before me, and the good useful lessons you have taught me from the Bible. My kind teacher, if I may call you my teacher still, I thought this evening if I studied enough, I would write these few lines.

I have the first letter you have ever written to me. O, I do love to read it! The words that you wrote in it caused me to love the Saviour. I know I do love the Saviour, and I love you also for teaching me how to love him. I know that I have your honest prayers, and you have my prayers daily.

I am behind the white generation, I know, though you know the chance I have had.

I trust that we may live as earnest Christians, and one day be gathered home, where we shall all be as one happy brotherin, united and joined.

Letter from your friend,

GEORGE GAINES.

THANKS.

COL'D ORPHAN ASYLUM, }
NATCHEZ, MISS., April 4, 1865. }

MISS SLEIGHT,—Please permit me to acknowledge through the columns of the FREEDMEN'S BULLETIN, the receipt of some new clothing from the thirty boxes sent to the "Hill School."

Twenty-seven linsey dresses, and the red flannel shirts all cut and made. Had these arrived in season, they would have warmed many a shivering child; but they now cause us to look forward with delight to next winter; in the meantime, the shirts will be economically remodeled in little wrappers for the children. May God bless the hearts who devised such liberal things for this suffering people.

Then there are the boots and shoes, the stockings and girls' hats. Could the donors have seen our little group of sixteen happy girls, who figured at church last Sabbath in their cast-off garments, they would have felt a thousand times repaid for any sacrifice they may have made in those gifts.

Last, but not least, we mention the blue calico dresses, the shirts and little red calico slips. These were a perfect Godsend to us. For several weeks, our good matron had nearly exhausted her ingenuity in trying to clothe our children respectably in their threadbare garments. I will venture to say, that the day of their arrival was the happiest ever known in the asylum.

The little slips were quickly manufactured into aprons, and our children again provided with one comfortable suit; and as we were daily expecting the Lighthouse donation of one hundred and eighteen dollars in new goods, we flattered ourselves that we should soon, for the first time, be provided with a change of raiment for each; but alas! yesterday, we received notice that they are all at the bottom of the Mississippi River. Yes, all; their brown pants, their blue dresses and little checked aprons, with which we had so long anticipated clothing our children in uniform.

Well, we are again in "straits," but are endeavoring to maintain a firm faith. God reigns—these orphans will be clothed and fed.

We expect fifteen more to-day. May He who has put it into the hearts of the good people of the North, thus kindly to provide for the freedmen, not suffer their misfortunes to slacken, but rather to quicken their zeal in this good work. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble." The North has done this, and God is redeeming his promise by giving victory to our armies.

Faithfully yours in labors for the freedmen,
ANNIS NETTLETON,
Teacher.

FROM VICKSBURG.

The children of the Methodist Sabbath School have been preparing for an exhibition. Last evening the performance passed off nicely, so it was said. I was so busy arranging them, I could not tell how they seemed to others. The little girls were dressed in white with blue ribbons for sashes. The little boys, too, were very neatly dressed. There are some two hundred pupils belonging to this school. The number of spectators was large. The exercises consisted of declamations, dialogues and singing. Miss Lovejoy played the melodeon for the children while they sang.

Among the other spectators was a rebel

officer. He certainly heard sentiments of true loyalty, and from lips which must have surprised him somewhat. Three little boys sang

"We'll rally round the flag,"

the other pupils joining in the chorus, and so delighted the audience that the song was called for a second time.

After the performance they had a festival in the basement, and realized something from it toward building themselves a church.

Does not this show that the "Blacks" will take care of themselves if they can but have the opportunity?

The exhibition is continued this evening.

Yours, etc.,

M. E. F.

CHATTANOOGA.

Mr. E. N. Fernald, writes, May 15th:

Last Saturday evening, according to previous appointment, I met the colored people in the Chapel of the Christian Commission, and laid before them our plan of operation, the object of the Freedmen's Aid Commission, etc. They listened eagerly, and frequently responded with "Bress de Lord," "Amen," etc.

Last evening, I visited the negro encampment across the river, and held a similar meeting. To-night, I shall meet them again, at which time some plan will be adopted for the erection, by themselves, of suitable buildings for school purposes. There will be, I think, at least two hundred pupils in this one encampment.

FROM GOV. OGLESBY.

SPRINGFIELD, June 27, 1865.

REV. H. W. & N. COBB:

General Agents for the N. W. F. A. C.:

Gentlemen,—I regret not being able to be at the public union meeting recently held in this city, in behalf of the needy millions of Freedmen.

I most cheerfully recommend this great and important work to the kind regard and liberal contributions of the good people of this State and nation.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Gov. of Illinois.

SECRETARY OF THE N. W. F. A. C.:

Dear Sir,—By action of the Christian Commission organization of this city, I am directed to write you asking information relative to the Freedmen's Association which you represent.

Regarding the necessity to labor for the legitimate objects of the Christian Commission as having ceased with the war, we are turning our efforts to the Freedmen. Any information or advice you may be pleased to forward us regarding the work, will be thankfully received and appreciated. Yours, etc.

Other letters of similar import are constantly coming to hand.

The Freedmen's Bulletin.

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1865.

TERMS.

Single copies.....	12 numbers.....	\$0 50
Ten do	do	4 00
Fifty do	do	15 00

Invariably in advance.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS relating to the BULLETIN, to secure attention, must be addressed—"Rev. J. R. Shipperd, Box 2747, Chicago, Ill." Enclosures of money are at the risk of the senders.

Any accredited agent of the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission is authorized to receive subscriptions and receipt for moneys in the publisher's name.

Officers of recognized auxiliaries are requested to interest themselves in extending our circulation. All lists of names, however, must be accompanied by the money.

EDITORS who may receive this paper occasionally or regularly, are respectfully requested to notice the Commission and its work, and to reprint extracts from our correspondence in the field.

We shall be glad to exchange regularly with any paper that does this.

Exchanges must be addressed "FREEDMEN'S BULLETIN, Box 2747, Chicago, Ill."

AN EMPTY TREASURY.

For the first time in twelve months or more, the Treasurer finds himself without a balance in bank.

The receipts from regular sources have been seriously affected by contributions diverted to the Great Sanitary Fair recently held in this city, and to the very successful Soldiers' Home Fair in Milwaukee; but we could have kept afloat if the requisitions from the front had not increased and multiplied even more rapidly than the collections diminished. As it is, we are caught between the two, and there has been no alternative but to suspend payments, and state the case to our constituents.

The Directors have not incurred liabilities seriously in excess of resources in hand at the time, nor at all in excess of the ability and unquestionable readiness of their constituents to meet; and they would have declined new undertakings even more freely than they have done, if it had been honorable to their constituency to do so. A stringent rule forbids the Treasurer to advance money on account of the Commission, and there is no alternative

for our creditors but to await the remittances of our patrons. Claims presented are audited and filed, and will be paid from first receipts in their order.

Lest some hurtful misconception should arise, it may be definitely stated that the embarrassment is not in itself considered very serious, and, unless we greatly mistake the temper of our readers, will not be of very long duration; but it is of the gravest significance when considered in its relations to the future. For, in order to meet the openings now just inviting us, our receipts must be increased *five fold*. The cessation of the war throws wide open vast reaches of interior territory, from which most urgent entreaties for relief come up to us; but to these entreaties we can make no answer, *until we hear from the people whose almoners we are.*

Soon after the occupation of Mobile by our armies, our General Field Agent, with Mr. Branch of New Orleans, opened schools, and arranged with the authorities to supply teachers and books for the entire city, and to open and maintain a much-needed Orphan Asylum. It was but a few days before more than 500 were under regular instruction, all who were able contributing liberally toward the expenses of their tuition. And almost immediately, as the good news spread from mouth to mouth, and from city to country, delegations and messages began to arrive from distant villages and towns and plantations, begging for schools: one came all the way from Columbus, Mississippi; and another (through a Major General) from the interior of Texas. And now these calls come directly to our office, gathering multitude and volume by the way.

At the same time word arrives from the War Office that rations to civilians, including teachers of freedmen, are permanently abolished—a notice which the Treasurer immediately translates to the Directors in the assurance that each teacher will cost from fifty to one hundred per cent. more next year than last year.

The unpleasantness of a temporary inability to honor drafts at sight quite pales, therefore, beside the startling prospect for the future.

If *thirty thousand dollars a month* is placed at our disposal for the next ten or twelve months, we can invest every dollar as seed corn is invested in the richest prairie soil;

the harvest of which shall enrich the Republic through all coming generations.

These millions cast out upon free society as though they had been vomited from a volcano's crater, or revealed and thrown up by a yawning earthquake, *are upon us*, for better or for worse. They cannot be buried in their prison house again. But their freedom may be made a nameless serfdom, as cruel to them and as hurtful to us as their enslavement, if they are not promptly lifted to an intelligent Christian manhood. They are exceedingly eager to be taught, to be corrected, to be elevated—are *now* eager—how long they may continue so cannot be predicted. They will everywhere contribute to the uttermost of their slender ability toward the expenses of their own tuition; and if *generously* aided for the next year or two, will be able and willing thereafter to provide nearly or altogether for themselves.

Give them the alphabet, then the testament and the newspaper, and they will successfully defy all attempts to reduce them to barbarism. Leave them ignorant, and the old spirit of hell, which has blasted the homes of the south, and murdered the sons of the north, will still stalk at midnight and at noonday through the length and breadth of a land not yet exorcised of its Destroyer.

The colored citizens of Mobile, among whom we are establishing schools, are making a record, which we commend to those who fear that a generous charity is only ministering to indolence and self-indulgence.

Between the thirteenth of May and the first of July, they had voluntarily contributed upwards of four hundred dollars toward the salaries of teachers, a full thousand more toward fitting-up school-rooms, and \$111.35 toward the national monument to President Lincoln. All this for a beginning only. The Commission is expending with the greatest satisfaction, from \$500 to \$1000 per month to aid these self-helpers.

OUR TABLE.

1. KNOW THE TRUTH:—A Critique upon the Hamiltonian theory of Limitation, including some strictures upon the theories of Rev. Henry L. Mansel and Mr. Herbert Spencer. By Jesse H. Jones. New York: Hurd &

Houghton. Boston: Nichols & Noyes. 1885. 8vo, pp. 225.

A promising venture, not thoroughly accomplishing all that is undertaken, more than other books; but accomplishing enough to command the respect of the intelligent and the friendship of those who think with the author upon disputed issues. Mr. Jones, who is a courageous young man, may safely count upon the public audience when he shall be ready to say something farther.

2. THE NATION: An Independent Journal, devoted to the discussion of problems in social and political ethics, to criticism, literature, art, and the news of the day. Joseph H. Richards, publisher, 130 Nassau street, New York. Issued weekly, at \$3 per year. Vol. I, No. 1. July 6, 1865.

This new candidate for criticism pluckily proposes to succeed.

And we are willing it should do so.

It is not a venture, the projectors assure us, but an established institution, for the first time taking down its front shutters, and opening its spacious entrance doors to the public feet.

It has a large capital, furnished by gentlemen who have cheerful bank balances left, and can afford to sustain their experiment in the public presence until the public can intelligently appreciate its merits, and say yes or no to its claim for recognition.

The editorial pens work in a dignified conclusion, but brains propel them, evidently. Brains that have already won places in brainocratic circles, and have no need to doubt their own calibre.

The first number of a new journal, taken by itself, is little better than a "sample-brick;" we take pleasure, therefore, having seen the architect's plans in detail, and the stores of bricks and beams and garnishings made ready, to assure the less perfectly informed that this edifice, if builded by the plans out of the material made ready, will be large and fair indeed.

In politics it will be independent, radical (not ultra) progressive, and (we believe) honest.

In the handling of social questions, we expect fairness and a pure taste.

In the departments of criticism, literature and fine art, we expect wisdom and culture.

In its digests of current news, substantial merit.

It is vain to promise; as vain as to prophecy. If our expectations in regard to this journal shall be disappointed, upon its managers, and not upon us, let the just condemnation of those who subscribe for it upon this commendation, fall.

We verily believe that this journal may take a rank in the domain of secular newspapers which waits upon its coming, or upon the coming of some journal yet to be created—a rank far above any level yet reached by journals known and read.

It will be found, we are promised, a radical and reasonable advocate of the rights of the American citizen of color; and we heartily commend it to our thirty-five thousand readers.

3. THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEDMEN'S BULLETIN. February, 1865. April, 1865. Nos. 1 and 2.

We are glad, even at this late hour, to learn that our enterprising co-laborers in the city of brotherly love have a medium of communication with their constituents. With some misgivings we launched our craft—let a year ago; following the courageous example of friends in New York: now we sail four abreast—New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia.

The editorial workmanship of the new "BULLETIN" is that of a master. The printing might be better done, and we trust hereafter will be. Good words should wear good clothes.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

You remember you told me to give up my night school. I thought about it and concluded that I could not do it, so I am still teaching every evening from half past seven till ten and sometimes half past ten. Those who attend the night school are really thirsting for knowledge. Poor as they are and degraded as they have been, they prove how earnest they are in their wish to learn to read, by coming every night after a long hard day's work in the cotton-field, some of them two and three miles, and patiently awaiting their turn to read and spell.

It is surprising to me that men who for so many years have been chained down so constantly to the most severe toil, should be able to learn as readily as they do.

I have about thirty regular pupils. I enjoy my night school greatly, the pupils are all so quiet, and solemn, and earnest. They furnish lights, and I have given them books, and lent slates from those furnished me by the Commission. I have not lost a day since I commenced teaching, the first of March.

My sister's devotion to her pupils while they had the smallpox, carrying them gruel, toast and tea, had the effect I had feared. She took the disease, but had it lightly, although she looked very badly for a week, and I was afraid it would leave her much marked.

Mrs. Johnston recently forwarded from Natchez, five small boxes of old clothing, which I was not long in making over for my miserable, destitute children. I am not sure but that I enjoyed the pleasure of fixing up the little ragamuffins even more than they did themselves. They were delighted, however, and wonderfully surprised that they were so generously supplied. Some of the clothing consisted of men's large pants, and sister Martha has been diligently working at them out of school hours for the last three weeks, making them over to fit our dingy pupils, and many a little boy has watched her work, and gone off rejoicing in a whole pair of pants.

I was pleased to receive the BULLETIN for May.

The shadows are deepening, so good night.
Yours gratefully, M. C. F.

MOBILE.

The people of Mobile are somewhat annoyed that we occupy the Medical College with our colored school. One wealthy lady has said she would get us out of it, but did not suggest the method nor the time of doing it. Others have expressed a strong desire to kick us out of town, etc. I think there is no real danger, however. I am of the opinion that nothing of the kind will be attempted, unless it be by a mob of the baser sort.

I should have written you sooner, but we have all been in such confusion, that we have hardly thought of writing to any one.

Respectfully yours, L. D. M.

The Medical College is ours. I take my school into it to-morrow. Colonel Hammond, Superintendent under Mr. Conway, and myself, called a meeting of the colored host—had

a large turn out—raised by subscription and cash, \$827.50—cash, \$94.50.

Owing to the recent explosion, quite a heavy expenditure will be necessary to seat the building and put it into proper shape. The colored people are working nobly, doing all we can consistently ask of them. We cannot arrive at an estimate of the cost at present. How much can you assist us? Do what you can for us. No more worthy or thankful people can be found.

I want to start an industrial school both for men and women. Will you furnish tools, materials, etc?

The Baptist Mission Sunday School send thirty-five dollars as their offering to the Lincoln Sunday School monument. The other churches will send next week.

We have made provision for burying our dead, thus-relieving the Government of that burden. We have also raised means for house, hearse, sexton, etc., etc.

Have to work day and night. More anon.

E. C. B.

A SOLDIER'S TESTIMONY.

I send five dollars for the benefit of the Freedmen. I earned this money by starving in a rebel prison.

After being paroled, while at Vicksburg, I found the negroes very kind to me. I was not well at the time, and received from them many luxuries gratis that I could have received from no other source. They are always strictly loyal.

Please send me the FREEDMEN'S BULLETIN.

Yours, etc.,

N. K.

FROM A LETTER TO THE TREASURER.

I send you the amount of our Fast-day collection, \$5.30. I am ashamed of its smallness, still, like a drop of rain, it may help to form an ocean, where all the drops are \$5.30.

We are cursed with negro-haters here. They would have rejoiced had Mr. Davis made good his escape, and would gladly see the last spark of hope for the negro crushed out. As for us who plead for this oppressed race, nothing would please them better than to have us hung.

It gives me much pleasure to see that your Commission is based upon such truly catholic principles. Sectarianism should never be permitted to mar so noble a work.

A CONTRABAND PREACHING.

He was a modest looking, unassuming man—a quiet strength about him that could not be concealed. In my own mind I put him down as a sincere Christian, full of the spirit to strive to do right—his heart strong “for the truth.” I was not disappointed.

It was, as I have said, a lovely day. As the sun went down in the soft haze, the moon, full and clear, rose above the hills; and the broad Tennessee—which at this place runs almost east and west—was silvery with the reflected, shimmering moonlight. On the higher bank of the river, from which, either way, two miles or more of that rushing stream is under the eye, were gathered hundreds of negroes to answer to Old Jack's appointment. On the opposite shore, a rich bordering of lofty trees gave to this flashing river a shadowy softness, and an easy blending with the dark bank. It is in my memory now, a beautiful picture. The very group on the bank, that by daylight were grotesque and ultra in their variance from the desirable idea of propriety and comeliness in dress, form, and feature, were here the very group to give life and interest to the view. Perhaps curiosity, or a zest for fun, had as much to do, as anything else, in bringing quite a number of soldiers to swell the number, for here and there, and yonder, as I looked over the heads of the crowd, the glint of the glittering bayonet told that some of the guards stationed near had wandered from the guard-house to hear “preaching.”

The introduction of religious exercises was by singing. Some one of the crowd, with a clear sweet voice, alone led off, with

“Come dou fount ob ebry bressin
Tune my heart to sin dy praise.”

Soon the dear old familiar tune and its hallowed associations touched the heart, and then the words,

“Teach me some melodious sonnet
Sung by flaming tongues above,”

were carried by a volume of melody—the heart-breath of hundreds—on the night air, with too much soul and fervor to allow a thought about negro pronunciation.

At the close of the hymn, Old Jack moved to a slight rise of ground from which he could be seen by those around, and commenced his sermon. He said his text was, “Whar de chillum of Izzul war tryin to leab de lan of Egypt, when de hole lan was dark, so dark dat

you could take hold ob it, and feel um, like de black clof on de coffin, *but de chillum of Izzul had light in dar dwellin'.*"

It would be tiresome to give you, in his words the gist of the sermon, so I will name the point he attempted to make, and perhaps an illustration or two, in his own words.

The whole sermon was delivered, not in the oratorical style of his people, but in a genial, kindly way *he talked*, as though "he opened his mouth and taught them, saying."

"In de fus place," the negroes, slaves, were like the children of Israel in Egypt under hard task-masters. Moses was *their* deliverer. Abraham Lincoln the deliverer of the slaves. Naming the plagues in their order, as recorded, he with much ingenuity found a counterpart in some woe that had fallen upon this country, or that he had heard had afflicted the people from time to time. "And now," said he, joining two of the plagues, "dere is jus upon dis berry time, de dear dead body ob de fus-born, (or wusser yet,) ob de fader an husban, cold an bloody in ebervy house in de lan; and all is dark in de hole 'Nited States, so dat nobody can see de *fus sign of a track in de woods*. Nobody can tell who he run against, it is so dark; or how to git back home again, it is so dark; he can do noffin but stan still an feel it, *but de chillum of Izzul hab light in de dwellin*. Ebervy culleded man, ebervy slave got his eye on de light, it talks to him, it sing to him, it do his work for him, it play wid de chillen. De slave got de light in de 'quarters.' While he look at it, he know it neber will go out. No, neber! tank de Lord! and it warm him, it feed him, it tell him, 'Nebber mind de dark long night, I'se gwi'ne to last till mornin'!"

Another illustration was this. "You white gemmen don't know what is make de nigger happy to-night. We'se all on the same spot; de same ground under de foot; de same moon ober de head; the same ribber running by; but it am no more to you den any odder ribber dat bring you, and swim the steamboat wid de loads of more sojers and plenty to eat; it am only de nice ribber, and it look nice to-night, *if you tink ob it*; an to-night is nuffin to you but a berry nice night, like *las* night, to-morrow-night—but, to me, and dese ere culleded pe'ple, it mean more den eber you have sperience. To-day is de fus day we draw de full long bref, an neber tink to look all round, *see whose comin!* Dis night we sing, an we pray,

and we gib glory to Gor-a-mity, and don't borry de time to do it, we does it us-selves, we don't 'long to anybody, we'se for de fus time free!

"Dat shiny ribber am a *line ob light* in de life ob dese ere black pe'ple! we'se comed to shore! Mornin' and night, from now, from from de bank of dis Tennessee, is Gor-a-mity's time! not massa's! De mornin is broke! *It is sun-up to de nigger! Dis night am unspeakable, and full of joy!*"

One of the soldiers asked him if he really believed he was going to heaven when he died.

"Shure of it, Massa."

"But suppose you cut up some wicked shine, get mad, curse and swear, steal, lie, or do some other wicked things, and just as like as not, you may. *Then where are you?*"

"Oh, bress your heart, Massa! *if it 'pend on Ole Jack, he'd been done gone forebber*. You see my face is black? Why, Old Jack's heart's bracker dan dat. You see dat star! See all of dem? See dat moon? De blessed Lord hold 'em so, *jus whar dey is*. You don't know how He do it, but He hold 'em, shu-ah; so He take care ob Jack; He hold him up; He mind him all de time. Jack's name am writed in de Lam's book ob life?"

"How do you know it is?"

"I'll tell you, but massa p'rhaps tink it am all old nigger's sense, jus foolish, but I *knows* it, just as shure as Jack am hear a-talkin. I see'd once, just like I see de readin on your hat, de name ob all dat was bought by de precious blood was writed on little gold piece 'bout long as de little finger; an dey all hang up in row, an I look 'long de row, an I keep a-lookin, an when my eyes mose gib it up, I see Jack's name dar. I see it, shu-ah! an all the time it burnin in my heart, '*Jack's name is on de bright row*.' Den when I pray an sing de mose, an lub ebervy body de mose, den de name is bright, and de lub ob Jesus keep it bright, an shine like glory! *I don't 'pend on Jack!* When Jack tink ob Jesus, he's safe, shu-ah!"

On the following night I attended a prayer meeting, called by Old Jack, in one of the old warehouses, and though many of the "bruders" engaged in the exercises, yet none evinced, to me, that *quiet trust*, calling for confidence and trust, as did the words of this simple Christian.

I know not where the poor fellow now is, but I do know that the gem of so peaceful a spirit cannot lie concealed, and that, wherever he is, whether in bondage or enjoying his new found freedom, "there is light in the dwelling."

—ODANA.—*N. Y. Observer.*

FROM MEMPHIS.

Our school is doing as well as could be desired. After nearly four months work, we can see a very great improvement. In manners, temper, self-control, and in all branches of study, particularly articulation, there has been progress beyond our utmost expectations. We have in our department some one hundred and sixty scholars in the Fourth and Fifth Readers.

Every month deepens our interest in the work, and our faith in the accomplishment of something higher for the race. There are some drawbacks, yet we feel confident that, unless greatly retarded by some unforeseen influence, we shall ultimately succeed in building up a practical normal school, from which, ere long, some may go out fitted to help their fellows up into a broader and higher life.

With the aid of Him who is ever helpful to the helpers of humanity, and with health, and energy, and patience, we hope to leave an impress for good, which will some day reach far beyond us in its influence.

S. N. M.

IGNORANCE OF ENGLISH OPERATIVES.—As many as thirty-two persons, averaging over 12 years each, and including a young man of 20, and three girls or young women, one of 18 and two of 17, could not tell the Queen's name. Q. "Is it Victoria?" A. "Oh no; I don't know it when I hears it so." "Can't understand them things." Some did not know of her existence; others showed a dark and lately-got glimmering by such answers as that she "is the Prince Alexandra;" "is the Prince of Wales;" "him and her got married;" and so on. Indeed, a question about her, when put, was scarcely ever answered. These thirty-two persons were in a variety of work-places and occupations—twenty-eight of them in Birmingham, one at West Bromwich, and three girls, the eldest of them 16, near Stourbridge; very few indeed of them were under 11.—*Parliamentary Blue Book.*

THE CINCINNATI *Gazette* gives a table in illustration of the argument of Robert Dale Owen, that if the freedmen are not permitted to vote, the North will be more unjustly dealt with as regards representation in Congress than she was before the rebellion. From this table it appears, that while the South before the war had nineteen Congressmen more than her share on account of three-fifths of her slaves, she will be entitled to thirteen more now that the slaves have been liberated. Thus she will have thirty-two Congressmen more than her share, on account of four millions of negroes, not one of whom can vote, unless the right of suffrage shall be granted to the negroes. If she has lost greatly in lives and property, she will, strange to say, have gained thirteen members of Congress by rebellion, upon the the conservative theory. Either let the freedmen vote, or else let the South consent to an amendment of the Constitution by which the representation of each State in Congress shall be proportioned to the number of its voters. Let not the South be permitted to take advantage of her own wrong, in the shameless manner in which Conservatism, Copperheadism and Rebellion unite in declaring that she has the right to do.

Children's Department.

MOLLIE'S DOLLAR.

Dear children who read the FREEDMEN'S BULLETIN, I have a little story to tell you, in which I think you will all be interested. It is about a little girl and what she did with her first dollar.

I suppose, little readers, that you live in pleasant homes, perhaps with kind fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, whom you see every day and love, oh, so dearly. Very different indeed were the circumstances of little Mollie, for *she was a slave*. Yet this little girl had a mother whom she loved as fondly no doubt as you love yours.

When only five years old, little Mollie was carried by some naughty people away off from her home, and for a long, long time was not allowed to see her mother. But do you suppose the little girl forgot her because she did not see her through all those years? Could you ever forget your dear, kind mother? or could she forget you? Oh, no, indeed! Neither did Mollie and her mother forget each

other. When Mollie was ten years old, her mother found an opportunity to send her a present, and she sent a silver dollar tied up in the corner of a new handkerchief. Mollie was so happy when she received this present! She thought the handkerchief very beautiful, because it had so many bright colors, but oh, how rich she was in the possession of that dollar! She wished to purchase with it something which she could keep always, so she would not think of all the nice sweet cakes and candies it would buy. She was as fond of these as most other children, but she thought if she bought things of that kind they would be so soon all eaten up and gone, and then her money would be gone too. Well, after thinking a long time on the subject, she at length decided what to buy.

Now, children, what do you think it was? Perhaps you would not guess that it was a Bible. Mollie, although a slave, had learned to read a little, but it was not in a pleasant school-room, such, little readers, as that in which you have spent so many happy hours, that she learned this, for no little slave child was permitted to go to school. Mollie had no kind teacher whose cheerful smile encouraged her to persevere in the study of the long, hard lines of spelling. She learned with no one to help her. I will tell you how it was. Her father once gave her a shilling, with which she bought an elementary spelling-book; and because she did not dare to let people know that she was trying to learn to read, she would tear from the book the leaf on which her lesson was and carry it in her bosom. Whenever she could, she would take it out and stealthily study until, little by little, she had learned its contents, when she would tear another out, and study that in the same sly manner.

She lived with people who taught a young ladies' boarding school, and she learned a great deal by hearing the scholars study and recite their lessons. So by improving every opportunity, she at last learned to read a little in her Bible. You cannot think how delighted she was. I wonder how many of the little boys and girls who read this story, love their Bibles as Mollie did hers. She was not satisfied with reading it merely, but committed to memory whole chapters.

Mollie is now a woman, but she has yet the same precious Bible bought with that bright silver dollar which her mother sent her when a little girl.

LIZZIE.

**THE NORTHWESTERN
FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION,
ROOMS,
109 Monroe Street—Lombard Block,
P. O. BOX 2747,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.**

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CASH RECEIPTS DURING JUNE.

Illinois.

Asbury.....	\$18 13
" M. E. ch.....	11 00
" N. S. Pres. ch.....	20 49
" Cong. ch.....	12 22
Antioch, Fast day col., by Rev. J. W. Warwick.	4 10
Aurora, " " by G. B. Hubbard.....	12 30
" " " by J. B. Hall.....	40 23
Augusta, " " by D. Pierson.....	15 00
Apple River, " " by T. F. Haste.....	6 00
Algonquin, F. A. S.....	16 55
Arlington.....	19 00
Brimfield, by Rev. P. Warner.....	10 00
" by D. Lucas.....	5 00
Bloomington, by J. Magoun.....	1 50
Beardstown.....	60 00
Buda, F. D. col., by Rev. C. Seldon.....	3 00
Brighton, F. D. col., by Rev. J. Harrie.....	17 35
Carrollton.....	5 00
Chicago, J. H. K.....	1 00
" Colored School, north side.....	7 25
" Colored Friends, by Miss E. Cherrie.....	114 89
" Second Bapt. ch.....	6 00
" Reformed Pres. ch.....	72 70
" Central " ch.....	20 00
" First Reformed Dutch ch., F. D. col.....	9 30
" New England Cong. ch.....	185 25
" First Cong. ch.....	195 64
" Jonathan Burr.....	100 00
" Wabash Avenue Baptist ch.....	5 00
" First Pres. ch., F. D. col.....	72 70
Champaign, Fast day col., by D. Eugg.....	13 00

Canton, Fast day col., by J. G. Piper.....	\$36 30
Crete, F. D. col., by Rev. B. M. Amsden.....	11 20
Centralia, F. D. col., by John Van Cleave.....	5 50
Delavan, F. D. col., by Rev. R. Morey.....	10 00
Dupage, F. D. col., by R. Freeman.....	35 35
Dover, F. A. S., by T. W. Nichols.....	25 00
Dundee, Bapt. S. S.....	2 25
Dixon, F. A. S., by Miss N. A. Williams.....	5 00
French Grove, by J. Alward.....	7 65
Fairmount, Fast day col., by Rev. J. Groves.....	8 15
Galva, " " by L. W. Beck.....	19 10
Griggsville, " " by M. Ayers.....	23 10
Greenville, " " by A. Bule.....	30 00
Galena, " " by Rev. A. Prescott.....	6 75
Geneseo, Mrs. J. T. Pierce.....	5 00
Greenwood.....	8 90
Haldane.....	10 00
Hennepin, a friend, by D. Markley.....	10 00
Henry, Fast day col., by Rev. E. C. Ferguson.....	7 50
Hillsboro, " " by G. L. Roberts.....	57 65
Jacksonville.....	483 45
Jefferson.....	2 50
Joliet, F. D. col., by O. Hardy.....	41 50
Kingston.....	19 22
" Fast day col., by Rev. Z. S. Kellogg.....	38 48
Knoxville, " " by Rev. T. J. W. Sullivan.....	14 40
Lodi, " " by Rev. E. L. Watson.....	8 50
Lincoln, " " by Rev. L. McCord.....	14 50
Lena, " " by Rev. W. J. Johnston.....	10 00
Lisbon, " " by W. W. Small.....	35 00
Lamoille, Baptist ch.....	38 15
" M. E. ch.....	7 15
" Cong. ch.....	6 75
Millburn, S. S., by Rev. H. Bross.....	9 00
Marengo, F. A. S., by C. W. Ingersoll.....	116 96
Mason City, Fast day col., by J. Andrews.....	6 60
Moline, F. D. col., by Rev. J. J. Fieharty.....	15 40
Millbrook Township, F. D. col., by M. M. Aiken.....	75 00
New Michigan, F. D. col., by Rev. J. R. Bethel.....	4 50
Naperville, F. D. col., by Rev. E. J. Alden.....	12 33
Neponset, F. D. col., Rev. S. Ordway.....	12 60
New Milford, by R. Bush.....	8 00
Olena, by Rev. R. Kinney.....	25 00
Princeton, Cong. and M. E. chs.....	55 22
Peoria, Women's National League, by W. S. Gregg.....	45 75
Paxton, F. D. col., by R. Trew.....	12 60
Plainfield, F. D. col., by Rev. G. W. Dodge.....	14 30
Preston, F. D. col., by J. W. Glen.....	11 75
Port Byron, F. D. col., by Rev. U. J. Giddings.....	12 75
Rockford, F. D. col., by Rev. S. T. Penfield.....	30 05
Ringwood, F. D. col., by Rev. R. M. Triggs.....	7 13
" Cong. ch.....	13 35
Sandwich, Baptist ch.....	21 08
Springfield.....	730 44
Sycamore, Cong. ch.....	6 75
" F. D. col., by Rev. J. T. Cook.....	10 00
Sheffield, F. D. col., by Rev. A. Lyman.....	10 00
Somonauk.....	6 00
Takilwa, Bapt. ch.....	20 85
Toulon, Fast day col., by Rev. E. P. Barker.....	10 10
Trenton, " " by Rev. H. M. Corbitt.....	6 70
Towanda, " " by R. Conner.....	18 00
Udina, " " by Rev. R. R. Snow.....	3 52
Versailles, Nelson Kibby.....	5 00
Virginia.....	25 00
Winchester.....	26 70

Waverly.....	\$133 50
" Cong. S. S.....	25 00
Wenona Station, F. D. col. by J. H. Dillingham.....	21 20
West Jersey, Fast day col., by Rev. W. Leber.....	12 15
Washington, " " by G. C. Gale.....	20 40
Wyanet, F. D. col.....	1 25
Wesley, F. D. col., M. E. ch., by R. H. B.....	6 00
Warren, F. D. col., by Rev. J. Odgers.....	6 90
Washington, S. A. S., by S. W. Fisk.....	50 00
Weyanwega, M. W. Martin.....	1 00

Wisconsin.

Bristol, F. D. col., by Rev. W. B. Jones.....	4 00
Bristol and Paris, F. D. col., by Rev. J. Keep.....	29 00
Baraboo, F. D. col., by Rev. E. B. Edmonds.....	10 50
Brodhead, F. D. col., by H. Chadayne.....	4 55
Byron, F. D. col., by H. A. Seavy.....	2 20
Berlin, F. D. col., by O. J. Cowles.....	20 30
Cambria.....	28 95
" Rev. R. Evans.....	6 75
Darlington, Friends, by Mrs. M. L. Hollman.....	7 00
Delavan.....	40 65
Emerald Grove, E. Thompson and family.....	20 00
" ".....	50 90
Elkhorn, M. E. ch.....	15 87
" Baptist ch.....	9 55
" H. S. Winsor.....	5 00
" Cash.....	2 00
Elk Grove, F. D. col., by D. M. Pettibone.....	8 25
East Troy, " " by Rev. E. S. Schofield.....	8 61
Fort Atkinson.....	85 85
" A. M. Morrison.....	20 00
Galesville, F. D. col., by J. Frothingham.....	6 00
Geneva, " " by Rev. R. C. Parsons.....	15 00
Genoa, S. S., by W. J. Miller.....	10 00
Horicon, F. D. col., by Rev. J. H. Carpenter.....	21 25
Johnston.....	5 20
Jefferson.....	2 00
Lyons, M. E. ch.....	6 65
" L. S. Weeks.....	5 00
" Amos Fellows.....	5 00
Lodi, F. D. col., by J. B. Dwinell.....	9 00
Mazo Manie, F. D. col., by Rev. W. W. Smith.....	10 00
Middleton, F. D. col., by J. B. Buchanan.....	5 55
Mineral Point, F. D. col., by Rev. E. B. Miner.....	18 25
Mauston, M. E. ch.....	24 75
New Lisbon.....	13 75
Maxonville.....	12 40
Menomonee, F. D. col., by Rev. T. M. James.....	8 50
Palmyra, F. D. col., by Rev. H. C. Chamberlin.....	3 18
Portage City.....	69 35
Reedsburg.....	9 75
Spring Prairie, Cong. and M. E. chs.....	16 30
Sugar Creek, M. E. ch.....	8 00
" J. Stewart.....	5 00
Sun Prairie, F. D. col., by Rev. C. M. Marehouse.....	5 00
Union Grove, Cong. and M. E. chs.....	20 29
" Mrs. C. J. Tabor.....	5 00
Westfield, F. D. col., by Rev. H. D. Jinks.....	4 74
West Granville, F. D. col., by E. Kudobe.....	2 50
Waukesha, M. E. ch., F. D. col., by Rev. H. R. 10 00	
Yorkville.....	8 05

Iowa.

Belle Plaine.....	7 50
Buffalo.....	1 00
Bethel, M. E. ch.....	24 75
Brick Chapel, M. E. ch.....	7 00

Croton, F. D. col., by Rev. G. C. Beaman	83 00
Cedar Falls, F. D. col., by Rev. L. B. Fefield	14 00
Centerville, F. D. col., by C. H. Howell	8 05
Dallas, F. D. col., by Rev. J. M. Conrad	6 20
Dubuque, F. D. col., by Rev. A. H. Ames	9 00
Danforth, M. E. ch.	12 50
Downey's Station	5 50
Fort George	1 00
Fairfield, F. D. col., by Rev. A. S. Wells	17 05
Hillsboro, F. D. col., by Rev. J. M. Newbold	6 30
Iowa City, F. D. col., by J. M. Smith	18 00
Le Claire, F. D. col., by S. H. Henderson	3 65
" S. A. S.	6 85
La Motte, F. D. col., by Rev. A. Coleman	4 00
Le Grand, F. A. S., by W. Marshall	10 50
Marengo, N. S. Pres. and M. E. chs	59 40
Marshalltown, M. E. ch.	49 55
" Union meeting	33 05
Otter Creek	27 70
Ottumwa, F. D. col., by J. Williamson	5 05
Peosta, F. D. col., by Rev. H. W. Reed	8 00
Pleasant Grove	16 50
Robert's, M. E. chapel	10 85
Troy, F. D. col., by Rev. J. C. Sharon	7 22
West Point, F. D. col., by S. Curtis	5 25
Waukon, F. D. col., by A. Falkner	6 25
West Union, F. D. col., by B. Roberts	5 00
West Branch, Friends' meeting	29 10
Zion's, M. E. ch	8 45

Michigan.

Baker's Corners, F. D. col., by Rev. J. Thomas	21 50
Berrien Center, " " by T. Fowler	5 55
Brownsville, " " by Rev. D. O. Fox	3 35
Cassopolis, " " by E. B. Sherwood	15 50
Cannonsburgh, F. D. col., by Rev. N. K. Everts	5 00
Detroit, German M. E. ch., Fast day col., by Rev. G. A. R.	2 00
Detroit, F. D. col., by W. A. McCorkle	25 36
Flushing, F. D. col., by R. H. Crane	8 00
Grand Ledge, F. D. col., by J. Gullick	5 00
Hancock, F. D. col., by C. B. Stevens	18 93
Janesville, F. D. col., by Rev. D. Thomas	6 00
Lansing, G. B.	50
Manistee, F. D. col., by Rev. A. H. Springer	6 05
Matamoras, F. D. col., by Rev. H. W. Hicks	9 70
Niles, F. D. col., by T. Fellows	28 68
Newport, F. D. col., by Rev. H. Meanly	4 00
Northville, Summit Cong. ch., by Rev. R. J. W.	10 00
Ontonagon, F. D. col., by H. B. Smith	20 50
Portland, F. D. col., by D. Wirt	18 00
Plymouth, F. A. S., by M. L. Markham	18 00
St. Claire, F. D. col., by Rev. R. S. Pardington	7 75

Minnesota.

Bloomington, F. D. col., by Rev. G. H. Pond	3 70
Minneapolis	2 00
Pine Island, F. D. col., by Rev. M. H. Smith	5 30
St. Peter, F. D. col., by J. H. Richardson	15 85
St. Cloud, F. D. col., by Rev. D. Tice	5 50

Indiana.

Idaville, F. D. col., by Rev. J. R. Reasoner	21 75
Lake Prairie, F. D. col., by Rev. B. Wells	12 00
Waterloo City, F. D. col., by Rev. R. G. Barnum	10 00

Kansas.

Easton, F. D. col., by B. T. Bowman	5 00
Wyandotte, F. D. col., by R. D. P.	2 70

Nebraska.

Fremont, F. D. col., by J. E. Haton	85 00
Cash items	\$496 65

Recapitulation.

Illinois	\$3040 40
Wisconsin	730 40
Iowa	442 35
Michigan	239 92
Minnesota	82 35
Indiana	42 75
Kansas	7 70
Nebraska	5 00
Cash items	496 65
Total	\$5028 81

ROSWELL B. MASON, Treasurer.

RECEIPTS OF STORES DURING JUNE.

ILLINOIS.	
Bradford	1 package.
Chicago	1 "
Clinton	1 "
Earl	1 "
Franklin Grove	1 "
Hyde Park	1 "
Morris	1 "
Palmyra	1 "
Peoria	2 "
No name	1 "
WISCONSIN.	
Fort Atkinson	1 "
Hartford	1 "
Lind	1 "
Stephens' Point	1 "
IOWA.	
Maquoketa	2 "
Webster City	1 "
MINNESOTA.	
Owatonna	1 "
Total	19 packages.

RECAPITULATION.

Illinois	11 packages.
Wisconsin	4 "
Iowa	3 "
Minnesota	1 "
Total	19 packages.

A GENTLEMAN about whose Teutonic origin there could be but one opinion, was passing along the street a few days since, when he came to a halt before one of the huge posters announcing the coming of the panorama of Paradise Lost. He read with some surprise the glaring display line,

"A REBELLION IN HEAVEN!"

but the next moment recovered his equanimity, colloquizing aloud; "A Rebellion im Himmel! Mein Gott!! aber das lasts nicht long now—Onkle Abe ish tare!"



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